The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894. NO. 37

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43 A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9.38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail. No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 6.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 23		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 10		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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"OUR DELEGATE."

Mrs. Archer tied a clean gingham apron about her ample waist and sank into the one straight back rocker in her wide kitchen with a sigh of relief, as she looked at the rack full of freshly ironed clothes, which gave out a delicate perfume of fresh air and green grass. The evening work was done, the men had gone out, and her only daughter Edity, who had taken the marketing to town, Bedford, told her mother of her trip as she folded the clothes. "Yes, they are going to have an Epworth League Convention, and the minister's wife said we ought to take a delegate. There's a friend of her's coming and she thinks she'd be delighted to get out here, and I just as good as promised to drive in for her to-morrow." "Well, what is this world coming to, that women have time to run over the country to tend meetin's? We just got through with the whitewashin' outside, and here's the strawberries dead ripe, they won't jell if they hain't soon done up." "Well" replied Edith, "we can make jam of them then. The convention only lasts two days, and I'm so sick of nothing but work, work. I think it's a *sin* to be so busy, that we give our souls nothing tc live on, and perhaps if we learn something of this League work, we may find some way to interest the boys and keep them from going over to the cross roads where there is both smoking and drinking going on."

"Well, I'd do most anything to keep the boys home at nights," sighed Mrs. Archer, "but la! a strange woman." Taking this for consent, Edith at once began to plan the work for the next two days. Long before the dew had disappeared next morning, everything about the old farm house was spick and span, chickens dressed, great luscious berries were sugared, a golden sponge cake hid from view, a pitcher of yellow cream in the cool dripping dairy, and with some final directions, Edith drove out of the lane to meet "their delegate." This was a formidable task to the timid farmer's girl, who, though she had had two years at a seminary, stood in awe of city folks. The minister's wife however, saw her the moment she came into the church, and left the group of young people and hastening to meet her, said, "I knew you would not forget what I said about entertaining strangers," and at once introduced her to a pleasant looking girl of her own age, Miss Warren, and added "you must bring her in early this evening, as she is to speak to night." That young girl speak! Edith looked so amazed that the visitor smiled, and then both laughed and began to talk in the friendliest manner as they went out to the carriage.

Mrs. Archer was astonished a little later to see the two girls drive unceremoniously to the barn and come in at the back door. The visitor put everyone at ease by her unaffected manner. After dinner she proposed a walk to the woods for flowers and ferns, to take to the church that evening. The boys consented to lead the way, at which Edith gave her mother a glad, grateful look. Many were the exclamations of delight, as they passed great clumps of rhododendron, with its waxen buds and soldier-like leaves, sweet flag, and patches of wood violets. "You are so used to all this beauty and fragrance," said Miss Warren, "that it seems common." "Just look at that crimson lily against that background of ferns, it would delight an artist. Our Savior's words about the lilies, some way mean more out here, than when heard in the church. Here with the water dripping, the birds singing, every fern frond, every blossom seems to me, to praise their Creator. They seem to say, we grow just where God has put us. He gives us all we need, and it teaches us that no matter where we are, we too can glorify Him." These young folks were not accustomed to hearing the scripture quoted and applied in this way to common things. They thought of the Bible as a solemn, rather dry book to be read on Sunday afternoons, while dozing on the porch, but this way seemed to bring the Savior wonderfully near. and Edith's heart was uplifted, as she said, "I've read somewhere that there's a great song forever singing, and we are all parts and notes of it, if we will just let God put us in tune. I'm afraid we have failed to join in, we felt as if we were so far away from the rest, but I see it was wrong." "Yes, indeed," said the visitor. "He has work for each one." By this time they had a beautiful bouquet and Edith said it must be time for tea. Afterwards she was delighted to hear Will asking Mr. Archer if they might take the spring wagon, so all could go to the meeting. I wish I could tell you of the enthusiastic sessions, of the ringing songs, the cordial welcome, and its response by a brilliant young minister and how delighted the Archers were, when their delegate spoke of the great opportunities of young Christians, and showed that helping others was the surest way of serving God.

That was not the only session they attended. A paper on Reading Cirles by a Miss Stine, delighted Edith, as she told in an impressive way of their Circle in a tiny town, where members were scattered, but they persevered and made the long winter evenings a delight and blessing and they found that they kept the best of company, as Ruskin said, they were the true aristocracy. Edith's eyes filled with happy tears as she thought, I'll have something for the boys hereafter better than the cross road stories; no wonder they were lonely. We will take outings and learn more of the beauties of the fields and woods, and then we can do something in the Mercy and Help line too. Why, I never dreamed of so many ways of helping and being helped; hence her mother nudged her, and slipping a dollar in her hand, said, "that's out of the butter money, you take that paper they are all praisin', I reckon we need it too," so Edith joined the club they were forming for the *Herald*. When the consecration service was held, with thankful heart she saw that the boys and her father seemed deeply impressed, and when the glorious closing hour came, and they sang, "When the roll is called I'll be there," I rejoice to tell you that this whole family had resolved to live wholly consecrated lives. Going home in the moonlight, Edith said, "its our delegate that has done this." "Oh, no," she replied, "I have only opened the door of opportunity for you."—Mrs. S. V. Heaton in *Pennsylvania Methodist*.

Steam as a Means of Defense.

A simple and affective method of repelling train robbers by discharging jets of steam upon the attacking party has recently been patented by William H. Reeve, an old tugboatman, of New York. The inventor has enlarged upon the plan long followed by railroad companies of attaching a steam ject to locomotives to scare cows and other animals from the track. The patent provides for running steam pipes along the boiler, one on either side from the cab forward. The ends of the pipes are supplied with small nozzles so formed that jets of steam may be projected through them a distance of 50 or 60 feet. It is claimed that these would prevent any person from approaching nearer than this distance. Similar pipes could be run to the rear of the train and be supplied with nozzles, rendering it impossible for any one to reach the rear platform. Other pipes could be arranged at the car doors, while by the use of flexible pipes or hose the steam could be carried and discharged from the windows at will. These pipes need not be so large as to be unsightly or inconvenient in any way.

A further use of steam as a means of defense, the inventor claims, would be in protecting banks against thieves. Since banks are usually heated with steam, the attachment could readily be made. Small jets of steam might be so arranged at the windows of the tellers that they could be projected into the faces of the robbers. These jets might be operated by hidden levers or by electrical attachments.

A more ambitious plan, however, is to utilize steam in the defense of forts, armories or arsenals. Powerful jets of steam could be discharged at doors and windows of arsenals. Forts could be protected in a similar manner, and as long as the supply of steam held out, the inventor claims, they could not possibly be carried by assault.—*Scientific American.*

About the Kaleidoscope.

Did any one ever consider who invented or discovered the possibilities of that well known toy, the kaleidoscope?

It made its first appearance in London in the spring of 1818. The novelty of studying the beautiful forms it displayed was so enchanting that kaleidoscopes could not be manufactured fast enough to supply the demand for this new amusement. In Paris and London 200,000 kaleidoscopes were sold within three months.

It was invented by a man named Dr. Brewster. Like many another inventor, he saw other people reap a rich harvest from his own bright ideas. He attempted to take out a patent on his invention, but did not do so soon enough. He had shown his discovery to several opticians before he secured himself, and kaleidoscopes were made and put on the market by people who stole the doctor's idea, and used it to their own advantage, thus defrauding the inventor of his due reward.—*New York Recorder.*

Life's Second Chance.

If we had but one chance in life it would fare badly with most of us. We do scarcely anything perfectly the first time we try to do it. Nearly always do we fail. Not many lives are lived beautifully, without a break or lapse, from childhood to age. If, therefore, the opportunity of choosing good came to us only once, and was then forever withdrawn, few of us would make anything of our life.

* * * * *

In Florence, one of the treasures of art admired by thousands of visitors is Michael Angelo's representation in marble of the young David. The shepherd boy stands with firm foothold, the stone grasped tightly in his right hand, ready to be sped on its holy errand. When the statue was unveiled three hundred and fifty years ago, it caused an unparalleled sensation among all lovers of art. It is, indeed, a marvelous piece of sculpture.

But the strangely winning thing in the story of that statute is, that it was the stone's second chance. A sculptor began work on a noble piece of marble, but, lacking skill, he only hacked and marred the glock. It was then abandoned as spoiled and worthless, and cast aside. For years it lay in a back yard, soiled and blackened, half hidden among the rubbish. At last Angelo saw it, and at once perceived its possibilities. Under his skillful hand the stone was cut into the fair and marvelous beauty which appears in the statue of David. Yet it is said that the completed work is not quite perfect; that because of the first cutting of the stone the final result is marred.

* * * * *

There is an impression among some people that a man is a better man after having tasted sin, after knowing evil experience, then repenting, being forgiven and restored. This is a mistaken impression. Innocence is far better than penitence. Penitence is infinitely better than despair, but a life is never so beautiful after sin's fires have swept over it as it would have been if it had been kept untarnished and had realized God's first thought for it.

We should rigidly train ourselves to make the most we can of every chance in life that comes to us. But when we have failed we should not spend a moment in regret, for regret is vain and useless and only helps to eat away the strength that remains. We should turn instantly and with resistless energy to the saving of what is left. There is always another chance, even down to the life's latest moment in this world.—*J. R. Miller., D. D., in The Building of Character.*

Success is never attained by luck. Success is the result of labor and application; perseverance and industry are means of obtaining it, and cannot be accomplished without them. Luck is not success, it is not a material element of success, but add another letter and make it PLUCK and you have one of the strongest elements of success. To attain success—true success—you must be enthusiastically interested in your work. The pleasure of its pursuit has always been its best friend.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses the Nation's Affairs.

FOR FREE COAL AND IRON.

Favors Repeal of the Differential Duty on Refined Sugar.

Suggests a Divorce of the Government and the Banks—Exemption of Certain State Banks From Taxation on Circulation Recommended—Pension Matters—Our Foreign Relations and the Condition of Our Governmental Departments.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the Nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exalting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the Constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our National affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other Nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious National schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

On the 17th of March last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13, it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartially of this country towards all foreign States was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension, which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our greatest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a Western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the most powerful of the Eastern Nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

REPEALING DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminationg duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the appeal of so much of the statue as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

HAWAII VND JAPAN.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new Government.

Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete automony in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of Nations. The Japanese Empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive Nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

TURKEY'S TREATMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this Government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without Imperial consent American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498 29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordidary expenses of the Government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from the customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,163,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,893,061, against $108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,118, as against $21,174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,286,552, and the exports were $50,451,265.

THE ARMY.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the Secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

Though the forces of the Department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army are still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interest of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of Congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the Constitution and laws, and for the purpose of profecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of Federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the Government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prisoners by the Government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of Congress gave the War Department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John M. Schofield, now the General commanding the Army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometic certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the Postoffice Department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the Postmaster-General states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidentially predicts an increase of at least eight per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts.

The Postmaster-General says that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the Government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the Postoffice Department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only and discounting the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the Government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper-covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousand tons is sent through the mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the Department of Agriculture. The Postmaster-General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses not only will the Postoffice Department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and fully indorse the views of the Postmaster-General.

OUR NAVY.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of Congress and excepting the first-class ship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The Secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battle ships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the first of June next. If no new contracts are given out, contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battle ships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The Secretary states that not more than fifteen per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats.

The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to despatch eight vessels to those waters.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,407,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, including, however, 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands, and thirty-one hundred patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years after patent.

I fully indorse the recommendation of the Secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forest already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the Government, for a very small consideration, is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

I concur in the opinion that the Commissioner of the General Land Office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a nonpartisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final. The proposed court might be given authority to certify questions of law, in matters of especial importance, to the Supreme Court of the United States or the Court of Apppeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should not be invested with authority to compel witness to attend and testify before them.

THE INDIANS.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much towards preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead. An unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reservation towards civilization or preparation for allotment of lands in severalty, and his opinion as to their condition in this and other regards is heedless and valueless.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to Indian education.

Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to Government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the Government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to $6,733,003.18, being less by $663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

PENSION MATTERS.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the War of the Rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the Civil War, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the War of the Rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,894,461.05, leaving an unexpected balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.65.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the War of the Rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls.

The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution and forty-five survivors of the War of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000, which is covered back into the Treasury. This sum is twenty-three per cent. of the entire appropriation.

A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at $26,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle, valued at $16,634,000, during the same period for 1893.

During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took, also, 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly $10,000,000.

The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,900,000 bushels, valued at $2,500,000; and of horses, 2811, at an average value of $139 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,505,000 bushels, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than fifty-four per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and familarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States, and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soil and crop production, involving the analyses of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analyses of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research, and the Secretary therefore recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department.

The department expended in the fiscal year 1892, $2,354,809.56; and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of $1,948,988.38, the department applied 51.8 per cent. of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

The recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary for 1893, that the vicious system of free distribution of its department documents be abandoned is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of States and of the Federal Government. But from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about $300,000. Large numbers of them are cumbering store rooms at the Capitol and the shelves of second-hand book stores throughout the country. All this labor and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the Secretary were adopted.

The Secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be:

(1) The area under each of the more important crops.

(2) The aggregate products of each of such crops.

(3) The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest; and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time.

The cost of the work is estimated at $500,000.

Owing to the pecular quality of the statistician's work and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the Secretary of Agriculture expresses the opinion that every person employed in gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive and successful examination at the hands of the United States Civil Service Commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians and also of candidates for chief of sections in that division.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within Civil Service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to the Congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it contains.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a National Board of Health, or National Health Officer, charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the National Board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities, and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measuros of protection against contagious disease in international conference, with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance. The creation of such a National health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefits.

I earnestly recommend the inauguaation of a National Board of Health, or similar National instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

RAILROADS AND THEIR EMPLOYES.

By virtue of a statue of the United States, passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan, of the State of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the State of Illinois, to form with with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property.

The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the Congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation.

Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

FAVORS FREE COAL AND IRON.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under exiting aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar-refining interests in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea—a tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

THE BOND ISSUE.

During the last month the gold reserve

in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare, it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well, if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premiums received, operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government to less than three per cent.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some satisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centres when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

DIVORCE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS.

The absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks, free from taxation under certain limitations.

The Secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit National banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to thirty per cent. of the notes they so desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue, in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank National bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of seventy-five per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—and impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediate available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assess of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent. per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided that there shall be no National bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars; that each National bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

EXEMPTING STATE BANKS.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of such banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to thirty per cent. of their oustanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The City of Blood."

TEXT "Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But mine eyes are unto Thee, O, God, the Lord!"—Psalms cxl., 7.

Though you may read this text from the Bible, I read it as cut by chisel into the pedestal of a cross beneath which lie many of the massacred at Cawnpur, India. To show you what Hindooism and Mohammedanism really are, where they have full swing, and not as they represent themselves in a "parliament of religions," and to demonstrate to what extent of cruelty and abomination human nature may go when fully let loose, and to illustrate the hardening process of sin, and to remind you how our glorious Christianity may utter its triumph over death and the grave, I preach this my second sermon in the round the world series, and I shall speak of "The City of Blood," or Cawnpur, India.

Two hours and ten minutes after its occurrence Joseph Lee, of the Shropshire Regiment of foot, rode in upon the Cawnpur massacre. He was the first man I met at Cawnpur. I wanted to hear the story from some one who had been here in 1857 and with his own eyes gazed upon the slaughtered heaps of humanity. I could hardly wait until the horses were put to the carriage, and Mr. Lee, seated with us, started for the scene, the story of which makes tame in contrast all Moloc and Choctaw butcheries.

It seems that all the worst passions of the century were to be impersonated by one man, and he Nana Sahib, and our escort at Cawnpur, Joseph Lee, knew the man personally. Unfortunately there is no correct picture of Nana Sahib in existence. The pictures of him published in the books of Europe and America and familiar to us all are an amusing mistake. This is the fact in regard to them: A lawyer of England was called to India for the purpose of defending the case of a native who had been charged with fraud. The attorney came and so skillfully managed the case of his client that the client paid him enormously for his services, and he went back to England, taking with him a picture of his Indian client. After awhile the mutiny in India broke out, and Nana Sahib was mentioned as the champion villain of the whole affair, and the newspapers of England wanted a picture of him and to interview some one on Indian affairs who had recently been in India.

Among others the journalists called upon this lawyer, lately returned. The only picture he had brought from India was a picture of his client, the man charged with fraud. The attorney gave this picture to the journals as a specimen of the way the Hindoos dress, and forthwith that picture was used, either by mistake or intentionally, for Nana Sahib. The English lawyer said he lived in dread that his client would some day see the use made of his picture, and it was not until the death of his Hindoo client that the lawyer divulged the facts. Perhaps it was never intended that the face of such a demon should be preserved amid human records. I said to our escort, "Mr. Lee, was there any peculiarity in Nana Sahib's appearance?" The reply was: "Nothing very peculiar. He was a dull, lazy, cowardly, sensual man, brought up to do nothing and wanted to continue on the same scale to do nothing.

From what Mr. Lee told me and from all I could learn in India, Nana Sahib ordered the massacre in that city from sheer revenge. His father abdicated the throne, and the English paid him annually a pension of $400,000. When the father died, the English Goverament declined to pay the same pension to the son, Nana Sahib, but the poor fellow was not in any suffering from lack of funds. His father left him $80,000 in gold ornaments, $500,000 in jewels, $800,000 in bonds and other resources amounting to at least $1,500,000. But the poor young man was not satisfied, and the Cawnpur massacre was his revenge. General Wheeler, the Englishman who had command of this city, although often warned, could not see that the sepoys were planning for his destruction, and that of all his regiments and all the Europeans in Cawnpur.

Mr. Lee explained all this to me by the fact that General Wheeler had married a native, and he naturally took her story and thought there was no peril. But the time for the proclamation from Nana Sahib had come, and such a document went forth as never before had seen the light of day. I give only an extract:

"As by the kindness of God, and the good fortune of the emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Sattara and other places, and even those 5000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops who are firm to their religion, and as they have all been conquered by the present government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence and carry on their respective work with comfort and ease. As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty and the enemy destroying fortune of the emperor, the yellow faced and narrow minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpur has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners and government servants should be as obedient to the present government as they have been to the former one; that it is the incumbent duty of all the peasants and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions have been confirmed, and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the government and never suffer any complaint against themselves to reach to the ears of the higher authority."

"Mr. Lee, what is this?" I said to our escort as the carriage halted by an embankment. "Here," he said, "is the intrenchment where the Christians of Cawnpur took refuge." It is the remains of a wall which at the time of the mutiny was only four feet high, behind which, with no shelter from the sun, the heat at 130 degrees, 440 men, 560 women and children dwelt nearly a month. A handful of flour and split peas was the daily ration, and only two wells near by, the one in which they buried their dead, because they had no time to bury them in the earth, and the other well the focus on which the artillery of the enemy played, so that it was a choice between death by thirst and death by bullet or shell. Ten thousand yelling Hindoos outside this frail wall and 1000 suffering, dying people inside. In addition to the army of the Hindoos and Moslems, and invisible army of sickness swooped down upon them. Some went raving mad under exposure. Others dropped under apolexy. A starving, mutilated, fevered, sunstruck, ghastly group waiting to die! Why did not the heathen dash down those mud walls and the 10,000 annihilate the now less than 1000? It was because they seemed supernaturally defended.

Nana Sahib resolved to celebrate an anniversary. The 23d of June, 1857, would be 100 years since the battle of Plassy, when, under Lord Clive, India surrendered to England. That day the last European in Cawnpur was to be slaughtered. Other anniversaries have been celebrated with wine. This was to be celebrated with blood. Other anniversaries have been adorned with garlands. This with drawn swords. Others have been kept with songs. This with execrations. Others with the dance of the gay. This with the dance of death. The infantry and cavalry and artillery of Nana Sahib made on that day one grand assault, but the few guns of the English and Scotch put to flight these Hindoo tigers. The courage of the fiends broke against that mud wall as the waves of the sea against a lighthouse. The cavalry horses returned full run without their riders. The Lord looked out from the heavens, and on that anniversary day gave the victory to His people.

Therefore Nana Sahib must try some other plan. Standing in a field not far from the intrenchment of the English was a native Christian woman, Jacobee by name, holding high up in her hand a letter. It was evidently a communication from the enemy, and General Wheeler ordered the woman brought in. She handed him a proposed treaty. If General Wheeler and his men would give up their weapons. Nana Sahib would conduct them into safety. They could march out unmolested, the men, women and children. They could go down to-morrow to the Granges, where they would find boats to take them in peace to Allahabad.

There was some opposition to signing this treaty, but General Wheeler's wife told him he could trust the natives, and so he signed the treaty. There was great joy in the intrenchment that night. Without molestation they went out and got plenty of water to drink and water for a good wash. The hunger and thirst and exposure from the consuming sun, with the thermometer from 120 to 140, would cease. Mothers rejoiced at the prospect of saving their children. The young ladies of the intrenchment would escape the wild beasts in human form. On the morrow, true to the promise, carts were ready to transport those who were too much exhausted to walk.

"Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee, "and we will ride to the banks of the Ganges, for which the liberated combatants and non-combatants started from this place." On our way Mr. Lee pointed out a monument over the burial place which was opened for General Wheeler's intrenchment, the well into which every night the dead had been dropped. Around it is a curious memorial. There are five crosses, one at each corner of the garden and one at the centre, from which inscription I to-day read my text. Riding on we came to the Memorial Church built to the memory of those fallen in Cawnpur. The walls are covered with tablets and epitaphs. I copied two or three of the inscriptions: "These are they who come out of great tribulations;" also, "The dead shall be raised incorruptible;" also, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world;" also, "The Lord gave. The Lord hath taken away;" also, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

"Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee, and we rode on to the Ganges and got out at a Hindoo temple standing on the banks. "Now," said Mr. Lee, "here is the place to which General Wheeler and his people came under the escort of Nana Sahib." I went down the steps to the margin of the river. Down these steps went General Wheeler and the men, women and children under his care. They stood on one side of the steps, and Nana Sahib and his staff stood on the other side. As the women were getting into the boats Nana Sahib objected that only the aged and infirm women and children should go on board the boats. The young and attractive women were kept out. Twenty-eight boats were filled with men, women and children and floated out into the river. Each boat contained ten armed natives. Then three boats fastened together were brought up, and General Wheeler and his staff got in. Although orders were given to start, the three boats were somehow detained. At this juncture a boy of twelve years of age hoisted on the top of the Hindoo temple on the banks two flags, a Hindoo and a Mohammedan flag, at which signal the boatmen and armed natives jumped from the boats and swam for the shore, and from innumerable guns the natives on the bank fired on the boats, and masked batteries above and below roared with destruction, and the boats sank with their precious cargo, and all went down save three strong swimmers, who got to the opposite shore. Those who struggled out near by were dashed to death. Nana Sahib and his staff with their swords slashed to pieces General Wheeler and his staff, who had not got well away from the shore.

I said that the young and attractive women were not allowed to get into the boats. These were marched away under the guard of the sepoys.

"Which way?" I inquired. "I will show you," said Mr. Lee. Again we took seats in the carriage and started for the climax of desperation and diabolism. Now we are on the way to a summer house, called the assembly rooms, which had been built for recreation and pleasure. It had two rooms, each twenty-nine by ten, and some windowless closets, and here were imprisoned 206 helpless people. It was to become the prison of these women and children. Some of these sepoys got permission of Nana Sahib to take one or more of these ladies to their own place on the promise they should be brought back to the summer garden next morning. A daughter of General Wheeler was so taken and did not return. She afterward married the Mohammedan who had taken her to his tent. Some sepoys amused themselves by thrusting children through with bayonets and holding them up before their mothers in the summer house. All the doors closed and the sepoys standing guard, the crowded women and children waited their doom for eighteen days and nights amid sickness and flies and stench and starvation.

The butchers came out exhausted, thinking they had done their work, and the doors were closed, but when they were again opened three women and three boys were still alive. All these were soon dispatched, and not a Christian or European was left in Cawnpur. The murderers were paid fifty cents for each lady slain. The Mohammedan assassins dragged by the hair the dead bodies out of the summer house and threw them into a well, by which I stood with such feelings as you cannot imagine. But after the mutilated bodies had been thrown into well the record of the scene remained in hieroglyphics of crimson on the floor and wall of the slaughter house. An eyewitness says that as he walked in the blood was shoe deep, and on this blood were tufts of hair, pieces of muslin, broken combs, fragments of pinafores, children's straw hats, a card-case containing a curl, with the inscription, "Ned's hair, with love;" a few leaves of an Episcopal prayer book; also a book entitled "Preparation for Death;" a Bible on the fly leaf on which was written, "For darling mamma, from her affectionate daughter, Isabella Blair," both the one who presented it and the one to whom it was presented departed forever.

Then Nana Sahib heard that Havelock was coming, and his name was a terror to the sepoys. Lest the women and children imprisoned in the summer house, or assembly rooms, should be liberated, he ordered that their throats should be cut. The officers were commanded to do the work and attempted it, but failed because the law of caste would not allow the Hindoo to hold the victims while they were being slain. Then 100 men were ordered to fire through the windows, but they fired over the heads of the imprisoned ones, and only a few were killed. Then Nana Sahib was in a rage and ordered professional butchers from among the lowest of the gypsies to go at the work. Five of them, with hatchets and swords and knives, began the work, but three of them collapsed and fainted under the ghastliness, and it was left to two butchers to complete the slaughter. The struggle, the sharp cut, the blinding blow, the cleaving through scalp and skull, the begging for life, the death agony of hour after hour, the tangled limbs of the corpses, the piled up dead—only God and those who were inside the summer house can ever know.

I said: "Mr. Lee, I have heard that indelicate things were found written on the walls." He answered: "No, but these poor creatures wrote in charcoal and scratched on the wall the story of the brutalities they had suffered."

When the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neill had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelled them to wipe up part of the floor of this place of massacre, this being the worst of their punishment, for there is nothing that a Hindoo so hates as to touch blood.

When Havelock came upon the scene, he had this order annulled. The well was now not only full of human bodies, but corpses piled on the outside. The soldiers were for many hours engaged in covering the dead.

It was about 5 o'clock in the evening when I came upon this place in Cawnpur. The building in which the massacre took place has been torn down, and a garden of exquisite and fragrant flowers surrounds the scene. Mr. Lee pointed out to us some seventy mounds containing bodies or portions of bodies of those not thrown into the well. A soldier stands on guard to keep the foliage and flowers from being ruthlessly pulled. I asked a soldier if I might take a rose as a memento, and he handed me a cluster of roses, red and white, both colors suggestive to me—the red typical of the carnage there enacted, and the white for the purity of those who from that spot ascended.

But of course the most absorbing interest concentrated at the well, into which hundreds of women and children were flung or lowered. A circular wall of white marble incloses this well. The wall is about twenty feet high. Inside this wall there is a marble pavement. I paced it and found it fifty-seven paces around. In the center of this inclosure and immediately above the well of the dead is a sculptured angel of resurrection, with illumined face, and two palm branches, meaning victory. This angel is looking down toward the slumberers beneath, but the two wings suggest the rising of the last day. Mighty consolation in marble! They went down under the hatchets of the sepoys. They shall come up under the trumpet that shall wake the dead. I felt weak and all a-tremble as I stood reading these words on the stone that covers the well: "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, cruelly massacred near this spot by the rebel, Nana Sahib, and thrown, the dying with the dead, into the well beneath on the 15th day of July, 1857." On the arch of the mausoleum were cut the words, "These are they who came out of great tribulation."

The sun was sinking beneath the horizon as I came down the seven or eight steps of that place of sepulcher, and I bethought myself: "No emperor, unless it was Napoleon, ever had more glories around his pillow of dust, and no queen, unless it were the one of Taj Mahal, had reared for her grander cenotaph than crowns the resting places of the martyrs of Cawnpur. But where rest the bones of the Herod of the nineteenth century, Nana Sahib? Two men sent out to find the whereabouts of the daughter of General Wheeler tracked Nana Sahib during a week's ride into the wilderness, and they were told that for awhile after the mutiny Nana Sahib set up a little pomp in the jungles. Among a few thousad Hindoos and Mohammedans he took for himself the only two tents the neighbors had, while they lived in the rain and mud. Nana Sahib, with one servant carrying an umbrella, would go every day to bathe, and people would go and stare. For some reason, after awhile he forsook even that small attention, and disappeared among the ravines of the Himalayan Mountains. He took with him in his flight that which he always took with him—a ruby of vast value. He wore it as some wear an amulet. He wore it as some wear a life preserver. He wore it on his bosom. The Hindoo priest told him as long as he wore that ruby his fortunes would be good, but both the ruby and the prince who wore it have vanished. Not a treasure on the outside of the bosom, but a treasure inside the heart, is the best protection. Solomon, who had rubies in the hilt of swords, and rubies in the lip of the tankards, and rubies in his crown, declared that which Nana Sahib did not find out in time, "Wisdom is better than rubies." When the forests of India are cleared by the axes of another civilization, the lost ruby of this Cawnpur monster may be picked up and be brought back again to blaze among the world's jewels. But who shall reclaim for decent sepulture the remains of Nana Sahib? Ask the vultures! Ask the reptiles! Ask the jackals! Ask the midnight Himalayas!

Much criticism has been made of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell because of the exterminating work they did with these sepoys. Indeed it was awful. My escort, Mr. Lee, has told me that he saw the sepoys fastened to the mouths of cannon, and then the guns would fire, and for a few seconds there would be nothing but smoke, and as the smoke began to lift fragments of flesh would be found flying through the air. You may do your own criticism. I here express no opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that that mode of finally treating the sepoys broke the back of the mutiny. The Hindoos found that the Europeans could play at the same game which the Asiatics had started. The plot was organized for the murder of all the Europeans and Americans in India. Under its knives and bludgeons American Presbyterianism lost its glorious missionaries, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. MacMullin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. The work of slaughter had been begun in all directions on an appalling scale, and the commanders of the English army made up their minds that this was the best way.

The Black Hole prison has been torn down, but a stone pavement twenty feet by twenty indicates the ground covered by the prison. The building had two small windows, and was intended for two or three prisoners. These natives of India crowded into that one room of twenty feet feet by twenty feet 146 Europeans. The midsummer heat, the suffocation, the trampling of one upon another, the groaning and shrieking and begging and praying of all, are matters of history. The sepoys that night held lights to the small windows and mocked the sufferers. Then all the sounds ceased. That night of June 20, 1756, passed, and 123 corpses were taken out. Only twenty-three people of the 146 were alive, and they had to be pulled out from under the corpses. Mrs. Carey, who survived, was taken by the Indian nabob into his harem and kept a prisoner six years. Lucknow in 1857 was only an echo of Calcutta in 1756. During the mutiny of which I have been speaking natives who had been in the service of Europeans and well treated by them, and with no cause of offense, would, at the call of the mutineers, and without any compunction, stab to death the fathers and mothers of the household and dash out the brains of the children. These natives are at peace now, but give them a chance, and they will reenact the scenes of 1756 and 1857. They look upon the English as conquerors and themselves as conquered. The mutiny of 1857 occurred because the British Government was too lenient and put in places of trust and in command of forts too many of the natives.

I call upon England to stop the present attempt to palliate the natives by allowing them to hold positions of trust. I am no alarmist, but the only way these Asiatics can be kept from another mutiny is to put them out of power, and I say beware, or the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms, over which the hemispheres have wept, will be eclipsed by the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martrydoms yet to be enacted. I speak of what I have seen and heard. I give the opinion of every intelligent Englishman and Scotchman and Irishman and American whom I met in India. Prevention is better than cure. I do not say it is better that England rule in India. I say nothing against the right of India to rule herself, but I do say that the moment the native population of India think there is a possibility of driving back Europeans from India they will make the attempt, and that they have enough cruelties for the time suppressed, which, if let loose, would submerge with carnage everything from Calcutta to Bombay and from the Himalayas to Coromandel.

Now, my friends, go home, after what I have said, to see the beauties of the Mohammedanism and Hindooism which many think it will be well to have introduced into America, and to dwell upon what natural evolution will do where it has had its unhindered way for thousands of years, and to think upon the wonders of martyrdom for Christ's sake, and to pray more earnest prayers for the missionaries, and to contribute more largely for the world's evangelization, and to be more assured than ever that the overthrow of the idolatries of Nations is such a stupendous work that nothing but an omnipotent God through the gospel of Jesus Christ can ever achieve it. Amen?

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Only 906 persons in 1,000,000 die from senility.

Some botanist think that no plant is absolutely poisonous, but only relatively so, being harmful to only certain animals.

Some of the colored paper supplied for kindergarten work has been proved by analysis to contain a small quantity of arsenic.

In South America an electric drying machine in which air is forced through a chamber of heated plates is to be used in drying wheat.

A dispatch from Ishpeming, Mich., states that as men are prospective for a continuation of the Ropes gold mine vein a short distance from the main shaft rock containing bismuth, a mineral entirely new to the Upper Peninsula, was observed. From present indications a large quantity of the mineral exists.

An Anomalous Cat.

William Ensbury, who resides at Fourth and Howard streets, is busily engaged exhibiting an anomalous kitten to his friends. The tiny member of the feline species, is only three weeks old, and although handicapped with a short leg and three ears manages to get about with alacrity. When the little puss was born it was noticed that one of its legs was shorter than it really ought to be and great was the surprise of all concerned when a third ear was discovered on the mouse catcher.

The off leg is a mere bulge of skin in the spot where the limb ought to grow. Being thus unbalanced forward, the weight of the kitten is thrown on its hind legs, which are inadequate to the duty thrust upon them. Instead of using the feet when walking, the entire first joint of the rear limb is stretched on the ground. The third ear is thought to be a valuable acquisition, and the mice about the establishment have been trying to keep as quiet as possible, in order to evade ear shot of the youthful feline.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Curiosity of Eyesight.

An aged sea captain whose home is in this city is troubled with a peculiarity of vision which is common to all skippers and ships' officers of high rank who have had long experience on the sea. In this particular instance the captain complains that through long use of the telescope, the quadrant and other instruments used in making calculations at sea the sight has been drawn from the left eye into the one which peers so eagerly through the instruments. He says he can discern objects at an enormous distance with his right eye, but is scarcely able to read with his left. The tendency of nature to adjust itself to conditions is heightened in these cases by the bright glare from the waters, which make the strain on the eye especially trying.—Philadelphia Record.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Our stores are putting on their usual holiday appearance.

Miss Fannie Long, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

The boys are making good use of the small amount of ice on the dam near the brick kiln.

The board of health of this place has ordered the children of the public schools to be vaccinated.

Quite a number of our people attended the funeral of Geo. W. Cornelius, at Shirleysburg, on Thursday.

Rolurt Love, A. S. Welch, Alex. Maxwell and postmaster C. E. Hart are serving as jurors in Huntingdon this week.

An effort is being made to organize a camp of the Sons of Veterans in this town. Those who have the movement in charge say they are meeting with good success.

James Walker, of this place, who is employed as a brakeman on the P. R. R., had his foot slightly crushed on Sunday last while in the performance of his duties at Spruce Creek.

Frank Galbraith, with his wife and family, of Coalport, have located in town. Mr. Galbraith is a baker and candy maker and has opened an establishment in the McCarthy building on Water street.

A small fire occurred at the new candy manufactory in the McCarthy buildings on Water street on Saturday morning which caused considerable excitement for about fifteen minutes, during which time nearly all the citizens of Water street worked vigorously and finally succeed in putting the blaze out. The fire was caused by the heat from a small sheet-iron stove which was set too close to a board partition. The loss is small. This is the third or fourth fire within the past six months which has broken out in this row of buildings, and emphasizes the fact that Mount Union needs better buildings and a good deal of care on the part of those who are in a position to jeopardize the property and perhaps the lives of nearly a dozen families. If this fire had taken place during last week, when the wind was so very high, nothing could have saved this block from burning out completely.

MILL CREEK.

Rumor has it that weddings will be in order for the next few months.

Wm. Cree, jr., is suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

I. N. Carothers, an employee on the Belleville railroad, spent Saturday and Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Frank Gorsuch and children spent Sunday in Hudtingdon with Mrs. Black, the former's sister.

The Cassville bridge will be completed in a very short time. The inclemency of the weather has retarded the work.

G. W. Hall is having a fine porch erected in front of his house. When completed it will be one of the nicest homes in town.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Dr. Simpson, who went to Philadelphia for treatment, is not improving as it was hoped she would.

Warren Souders, an employee of the P. R. R. Co., was so unfortunate last week as to get the toes of his right foot crushed by a falling rail.

Rev. Teasdale will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning at 10.30 and at 1.30 a sermon for the P. O. S. of A. Everybody is cordially invited.

A number of railroaders and their wives, of Huntingdon, came to Mill Creek last Sunday evening and held a meeting in the M. E. church, assisted by Rev. Curry. Everybody knows what a treat it is to attend their meetings, consequently the church was filled to overflow.

A number of our hunters took to the woods last week and spent several days. They saw an owl, a hawk, two turkeys, the tracks of a bear, shot one rabbit and came home. One of them thought there was still something more in store for him and went out again early next morning. We have not learned what he got. Everybody knows who the hunters of our town are and if the veracity of this statement is doubted just call on any of them.

The following pupils of Lone Star school missed no time during the month, ending Dec. 10th: Robert Anderson, Clare Wright, Don Wright, Clyde Oswalt, Lloyd Weaver, Chalmer Souders, Maud Anderson, Katie Souders, Gertrude Souders and Olive Wright. The following pupils missed one day each: Dale Wright, Herbert Sloan, Herbert Souders and Maud Weaver. We invite the patrons to come and see us. J. H. TATE, Teacher.

CALVIN.

Miss Lydia Bumgardner had a wood party last week.

Anderson Bowman is building a wood house for W. P. Wright.

W. P. Wright has been confined to his room for a few days with an attack of neuralgia.

Jacob Bumgardner, while chopping in the woods last week, accidentally cut a gash in his head 2½ inches long.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school, 9.30; class, 10.30; Epworth League, 6.30.

Philip Gosnell was seriously hurt last week by coming in contact with the horns of a large Bovine, the horns penetrating his mouth.

George Roland is the champion pork raiser in this section so far as reported, he having slaughtered one a few days ago that dressed 482 pounds.

Fruit and potato agents are calling on our farmer friends. Our village was canvassed by a soap peddler last week who had a wagon load of soap.

Capt. J. D. Edwards, of Stromsburg, Nebraska, who has been visiting his old home here, started for the historic field of Gettysburg to-day, where he will spend a few days.

We were pleased to take by the hand our old time friend, Chas. Miller, of California, on Sunday. Mr. Miller has seen quite a large portion of the United States, but enjoys a visit to his boyhood home.

Spelling bees are becoming very popular with our teachers, having two a week. We would advise the use of the late adoption of speller. This is what the directors made a change for. Not to have them shoved to one side.

LATTA GROVE.

George B. Smith is still housed with rheumatism.

M. E. Dell slaughtered two fine porkers last week.

Howard Dell is moving the old Miller house to his lot.

Latta Grove school is moving along very smoothly this session.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker has returned from a visit to Huntingdon.

Isaac Dell and G. D. Lynn have put a new roof on James Barnes' house.

The neighbors recently had a frolic which resulted in providing Mrs. Butler with sufficient fire wood to last her for some time. This aged lady is in delicate health.

Rev. Kauffman is conducting a very successful revival at Bowman's chapel. There have been a number of conversions and several penitents are yet at the altar. Many others should be there.

A gentleman of this neighborhood who is a faithful attendant at church met with a mishap after the close of services a few nights ago. He was in the act of reaching for his best girl, intending to take her home, when a cart driven by a young man struck him. The gentleman fell into a rail pile, bruised his face and lost his spectacles. Young men should be careful how they drive away from church doors on dark nights.

WATERSTREET.

John Walters made a business trip to Tyrone on Saturday.

T. C. Waite and James Davis are attending court this week as jurors.

Wm. Paterson is improving his residence by erecting a neat new fence.

Rev. Traver is on the sick list with cold and over work. The Lutheran church at Petersburg, with his care, is near completion.

Mr. Goodman, accompanied by his son Walter, and daughter May, went to Huntingdon on Friday last. Said business consisted of the pulling of sixteen teeth, which Miss May and Walter enjoyed very much—so they say.

L. R. Smith has been having a series of pleasantries with dentist Robb, therefore, we only had school part of the week. He also attended local institute at Warriorsmark on Saturday last and reports a very interesting meeting.

The following is the report of the 3d month of Waterstreet school, ending Dec. 7th. The school is moving along smoothly:

L. R. Smith, Teacher.

		Males.	Females.	Total
Per cent. of	"	92	85	89
Average	"	18	26	44
Whole attendance		20	32	52

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Clara Waite, Lucy Goodman, Gertie Young, Nellie Keister, Grace Black, Grace Hagerty, Vida Hagerty, May Hagerty, Albert Waite, David Goodman, Lem Goodman, Ross Goodman and Samuel Goodman. 10 pupils attended 19 days during the month. Visitors, 10.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

—Mr. Ira P. Westmore, a prominent real estate agent, of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and I thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was affected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

GOOD CHEER FOR ALL!

THE year's Brightest Holiday will soon arrive and the ever welcome "Merry Christmas" will be heard on every hand; the day around which cluster fond memories of happy family meetings and renewed friendships. And the children! With what impatient delight do they look forward to this great festival,

"Jolly Old Saint Nicholas."

No wonder he never seems to grow old, though centuries have passed since children first knew and loved him. Who, in looking backward, through the years of care does not feel comforted by memories of Christmas? Like the cooling springs which feed a neighboring river, it refreshes and purifies the turbulent stream of life. Let us not underestimate the blessings which this joyous day brings to the care-burdened hearts of humanity, nor forget that

We Are Headquarters

for Christmas Goods this year. Our selections are what may be known as popular priced goods, that is, the class of merchandise which the masses want, and can afford to pay for.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$2,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to Save Money!

Purchase Your Holiday Presents!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange at cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., **HUNTINGDON, PA.**

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N. Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bitterly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn **Three Thousand Dollars a Year** in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's **NEW** and **SO EASY.** Full particulars **FREE.** Address at once, **E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.**

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 12, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court is in session this week. Allison Heeter is doing duty as a juror.

—T. S. Johnston has a new advertisement in this issue of the ITEM.

—Spectacles! spectacles! at J. H. Cunningham's, agent.

—In another column will be found the advertisement of J. O. Heaton, of Cassville.

—Mrs. E. E. Palmer paid her parental home, in Shirley township, a visit last week.

—Christmas variety at J. H. Cunningham's, the jeweler, Water street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and son, Warren, of Tyrone, are visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—A slight snow storm accompanied by a considerable fall of sleet visited this section on Monday.

—Silverware! silverware! at J. H. Cunningham's, the jeweler, Water street, Mount Union, Pa.

—W. H. Mounts wishes the person who borrowed his babbitt ladle some time ago would return it.

—Watches! watches! watches! at J. H. Cunningham's, agent, the jeweler, Water street, Mt. Union, Pa.

—Rings, chains, breast pins, stick pins, and anything you want at J. H. Cunningham's, agent, Mount Union, Pa.

—The *Journal* is authority for the statement that the county jail is fairly stuffed with prisoners. An unhealthy sign.

—Mrs. Jacob F. Miller has purchased the John G. Gillam property on Main street near the M. E. church. Consideration $550.

—The finest line of ladies' and gents' watches ever brought to Mount Union can be seen at the store of J. H. Cunningham, agent, Mount Union. The prices will astonish you.

—William G. Taylor, of Cass township, who has been living in Kansas and Oklahoma for several years past, arrived in Mapleton on his way to visit parents last Monday evening. He is looking well.

—Nelson D. Boring has placed us under obligations for a mess of choice sausage. Our table has been supplied with like portions from the larders of John C. Garrett and T. M. Wood. Thanks.

—FOR RENT.—The store room in Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot,

—Wm. Stevens, of Warriorsmark, visited his sister, Mrs. Robert McCarl, last week. They had not seen one another for twenty-eight years, the result of which was they met as two strangers would, not knowing each other. It was a happy reunion.

—The Mapleton cornet band has arranged to give a free concert in the band hall next Saturday evening. Vocal, orchestral and band music will be rendered. The band extends a cordial invitation to all their friends to favor them with their attendance.

—Rev. B. F.G.McGee has resigned the pastorate of the Huntingdon Baptist congregation and has accepted a call to Wilkesbarre. Rev. McGee has made a host of friends throughout Huntingdon county who very much regret his action but wish him the greatest success in his new field.

—For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is aione worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—For boys and girls we know of no better story paper than *Golden Days*. It is printed weekly and contains sixteen pages of the very best reading matter for young people. As a Christmas present for a boy or girl nothing would be more appropriate or better appreciated than a year's subscription to *Golden Days*, the price of which is $3. Address your order to James Elverson, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Jere B. Rex and wife, of Philadelphia, spent a portion of last week with Mr. Rex's father in this place. Jere has so acceptably filled the position of reading clerk in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg during the past two sessions that his candidacy for resident clerk, a higher and more lucrative position, meets with no opposition. As secretary of the state Republican committee Jere has demonstrated his masterly executive ability and his many friends rejoice at his success.

—The Groton Bridge company finished work on the Mapleton bridge last Saturday, and we believe no better bridge spans the Juniata than the one erected here. The approach on the Brady township side is completed. The bridge, however, is not yet passable, as the stone work on the Mapleton side is not finished and the approach has not been made. The contract for the latter was on Monday awarded to Swope & Gayton by the commissioners. Work will be commenced on it as soon as the weather will permit, and we believe before the close of the present week the bridge will be ready for travel.

Death of George W. Cornelius.

George W. Cornelius, an aged and one of the best known citizens of this county, died at his residence in Shirleysburg on Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, after a brief illness with pneumonia. It was only on Saturday that we had been conversing with him on business matters over the telephone and the news of his death was a shock to the community. He was taken with a severe chill on Sunday evening while on his way to church, and was obliged to take his bed. Deceased was aged over 72 years, and had been a resident of Shirleysburg for many years, where he conducted the business of saddler for some time, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business. He became known to many of the citizens of the county about twelve years ago, when he drove a wool wagon for an Allensville firm. He was a genial, honest Christian gentleman, and he was a friend and correspondent whose contributions and visits to our office we shall miss.

Mr. Cornelius was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for nearly sixty years, and was a stewart, discharging his duties faithfully and conscientiously. He held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and was appointed a notary public a few years ago. He was a just man, and the community has lost a good citizen.

The deceased was married twice. His first wife died, and he was married a second time about nine months ago. His wife survives him, together with the following children by his first wife: Mrs. T. Wilday Black, Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Emma Hawker, all of this place, and one son Gilbert, of Shirleysburg.—*News*.

Mrs. Philip Hooper.

Mrs. Mary Hooper, widow of the late Philip Hooper, died at her home in this place at 11.45 o'clock, Saturday, December 8, 1894, of dropsy. Mrs. Hooper had been afflicted a long time and since the first of last July her condition had been critical. She bore her sufferings heroically.

Mrs. Hooper, whose maiden name was Jones, was born in Black Log valley, August 15, 1830, hence was at the time of her death aged 64 years, 3 months and 23 days. August 23, 1894, she married Philip Hooper, who preceded her to the tomb. To them thirteen children were born, six of whom are living. They are Elmer, Samuel, Mrs. John Clemens, Mrs. James E. McDonald and Mrs. Emanuel Ramsey, of Mapleton, and Mrs. J. G. Templeton, of Altoona.

Mrs. Hooper was a good Christian woman. She was converted at a meeting conducted by Rev. Hartsock, of the U. B. church, in this place in 1858, and was among the number of organizers of the U. B. church in Mapleton. She will be missed in the church, in the home and in the community.

The remains were interred Monday afternoon in the U. B. cemetery in the presence of a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. Services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. B. J. Hummel, assisted by Rev. D. H. Campbell. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

School Report.

Following is the report of our borough schools for third month:

No 1.—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females	Tatal.
Whole attendance	27	15	42
Average "	26	13	39
Per cent. of "	92	99	96

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charley McMullen, Loy McCarl, James McHugh, Charlie O'Connor, Herbert Henderson, Howard Chilcote, Luther Skipper, Gilbert Skipper, Willie Hooper, Thomas Skipper, Walter Gladfelter, Dale Bell, George White, Luther White, Taylor Bailey, Pearl McDonald, Lizzie Chilcote, Ella Himes, Myrtle Fisher, Nannie Henderson, Nannie Nupper. The following missed but one-half day each: John Hagans, David Hagans, Zachary Gladfelter, Edna Rogers, Pearl Niece. Visitors, 6.

No. 2—E. Guy Rex, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	21	25	46
Average "	19	24	43
Per cent. of "	98	96	97

The following pupils made perfect time during the month: James Fisher, Benjamin Barkley, Grover Kelley, Henry Euchanan, William Buchanan, Charley Moore, Jesse Swope, Mason Hicks, George Kennedy, Foster Bell, Lulu McDonald, Bessie Neice, Maizie McMullen, Annie Lamberson, Ada Wilson, Minnie Nupper, Iva Chilcote, Wilda Rogers, Lomie White, Ada McDonald, Lottie Skipper, Olie Lamberson, Mattie Barkley, Edith Wood. There were four pupils who missed but one-half day. One pupil belonged but one day and another but 4 days during the month. There has not been a parent, excepting the directors, within the school this term. Parents, you are always welcome. Come and see us. Visitors, 6.

No. 3—G. W. Wright, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	15	18	33
Average "	14	15	29
Per cent. of "	94	90	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Almira Fisher, Bertha Hooper, Emma McDonald, June McConahy, Cora Miller, Eunice McCarl, Nellie Spanogle, Ada Wood, Myrtle, Wright, Lizzie McMullen. Bertha Hooper, Howard Himes, Walter Lamberson, John McHugh, Edward McCarl, Wilbur Yocum, Bruce Yocum, and Philip McDonald missed one-half day each. Visitors, 5, one of these was a director. Our doors are open to patrons and directors at all times.

No. 4—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	14	6	20
Average "	13	5	18
Per cent. of "	95	90	93

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Ettie McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Mary Spanogle, Samuel Stroup, J. Lee Rex, O. L. Wilson, E. B. Griffin, C. W. Swope, J. G. Hooper, H. N. Mounts, G. G. Brumbaugh, Albert Kennedy, W. W. Brumbaugh. Lewis C. Dysart belonged the last seven days, during which time he made 100 per cent. of attendance. Visitors, 5. The per cent. of work correctly done by pupils during this month is considerably higher than during either of the previous months. This is encouraging to both pupils and teacher and we ask the hearty co-operation of the parents in making the next month decidedly better than this has been.

Sheriff's Sales.

The following properties were sold at sheriff's sale on Friday:

102 acres in Tell township, property of Daniel Bollinger, to John S. Blair, trustee under will of Alex. C. Blair, for $200.

House and lot in Mapleton, property of James D. Wood, to W. M. Phillips for $395.

100 acres in Brady township, property of Jacob Hite, to Geo. B. Orlady, esq., for $51.

House and one acre in Tod township, property of Mahala and Henry Kyler, to H. D. Taylor for $160.

Weston mill property in Warriorsmark township, property of Michael Hamer, to Elizabeth Hamer, for $4,800.

Interest of F. Rosenberg in Warm Springs property, 402 acres in Porter township and 437 acres in Walker township, to H. H. Waite, esq., for $885.

77 acres in Juniata township, property of Abraham Thompson, to H. C. Madden, esq., for $301.

House and two lots in Mapleton, property of Harriet E. McHugh, to H. Hudson, jr., for $270.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The Warriorsmark teachers' local institute was called to order at 10.30 A. M., Saturday, December 5th, by S. J. Dale who acted as president during the day. The devotional services were conducted by S. J. Dale, Supt. Rudy leading in prayer.

The first topic discussed was, Are Copy-Books a Nuisance? The principal talks were given on this subject by I. T. Kepperly, Supt. Benson, of Huntingdon, and L. R. Smith. The conclusion reached was that the copy-book should be used to give the pupil a mental picture of the letters and the muscular movement to give easiness, rapidity and legibility to hand writing.

The second topic for discussion, How Should Primary Geography be Taught? was opened by Milton Parsons and further discussed by Miss Ella Ralston and Supt. W. M. Benson, of Huntingdon. The summing up of the discussion is that it should be taught orally and without books until the pupil can read intelligently and understandingly, then teach only those parts that will be of practical benefit to him.

The next subject, Why Should We Have Reviews? was talked on by L. R. Smith, I. T. Kepperly and Supt. Benson, who decided that each day we should review the preceding lesson and make preliminary remarks on the lesson to be recited the following day. Hold reviews whenever a subject has been completed and oftener if deemed necessary to complete the pupil's knowledge of the subject.

The fourth topic, The Moral Responsibility of the Teacher, was represented by Blair Lykens, Hopher Beck, Dr. T. C. Peterson and Supt. Rudy. The principal thought advanced was that the teacher should guard his actions as well as his words. He should neither chew nor smoke. It should be his aim to make his pupils honest and patriotic and teach them to have fraternal feelings toward all sections, love for their country, reverence for the flag and faith in God's destiny for the republic.

How Should Grammar be Taught? was discussed by R. U. Wasson, S. J. Dale and Supt. Rudy. The benefit derived was that composition should precede analysis. Pupils should be corrected in their grammatical mistakes by telling them the correct form and not by saying to them do not say this or that but correct them in an indirect way by placing correct expressions upon the black-board and letting them remain in front of the pupils until they are well imbedded in the minds of the pupils.

A local institute will be held in Franklinville, Saturday, January 12, 1895. All teachers are invited also the patrons.

Christmas Number of the New York Ledger.

The Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* will be published December 22nd. It will be a beautiful and elaborate product of the printing press, a marvel of cheap printing. It will be sold for the regular price of five cents. It will have an illuminated Christmas cover with an exquisite winter scene, a beautiful girl returning over the snow from the woods with greens for Christmas decorations. The girl is a winner. In this number a new serial story, entitled "At a Great Cost," by the new and popular English author, Effie Adelaide Rowlands, is commenced. Mrs. Barr's delightful story, the "The Flower of Gala Water," is continued. It contains a portrait of General Booth as he appears on the platform, with an article on General Booth and the Salvation Army; several delightful Christmas poems, Christmas editorials, illustrated Christmas sketches and a Christmas story for the children, with all the usual interesting features of the *Ledger*, specially adapted for the Christmas season.

In addition to the attractions mentioned, the Christmas number of the *Ledger* will contain the continuation of George E. Gardner's wonderful story entitled "A Treasure Found—A Bride Won," with illustrations. Prof. Charles F. Holder contributes an interesting article on "Insect Mimics." Nataly von Eschstruth contributes a novelette entitled "His First Order," which is also illustrated. Altogether, the Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* affords the biggest five cents' worth of good reading in the market.

Local Institute.

The second local institute of Union township will be held at the Sherman school house, Smith valley, Dec. 15th. The following program has been selected:

Singing, "America."
Devotional Exercises.
"Reading," T. W. Smith, M. B. Wright.
"Discipline," S. L. Glasgow, J. H. Tate.
"Language," W. F. Stitt, Scott Wible.
"Mental Arithmetic," R. A. Ramsey.
"Difficulties of a Teacher," J. G. Dell.

We heartily invite and ask the cooperation of all who can to come and help us to have a real live institute.

COMMITTEE.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. B.O'Connor & Sons

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores. Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

COUNT DE LESSEPS DEAD.

THE CREATOR OF THE SUEZ CANAL PASSES AWAY.

He Has Been in Feeble Health Since the Panama Canal Exposures—His Splendid Achievement and His Disastrous Failure—Review of the Great Frenchman's Life

Count Ferdinand De Lesseps died, a few afternoons ago, at the Chateau La Chesnaye, near Paris, France. The sacrament was administered to him, and his physicians remained in attendance all night, and until the end came. His health had been exceedingly precarious ever since the Panama Canal scandal, in 1892-93. About a year ago he had a severe illness, which it was believed he would not survive.

Sketch of His Career.

Count Ferdinand De Lesseps was born in Versailles, France, November 10, 1805. He was the son of Jean Baptist Barthelmin, Baron de Lesseps.

At the age of twenty years he was appointed Attache of the French Consulate at Lisbon, and was afterwards engaged in the commercial department of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1828 he was made attache of the Consul-General in Tunnis, and in 1831 became Consul to Alexandria.

When thirty-five years of age he was made Consul at Rotterdam, and in 1839 negotiated a treaty with Spain in behalf of French commerce. He was made consul at Barcelona, but in 1844 returned to Alexandria. Thence he went back to Barcelona, and in the last days of the reign of Louis Phillipe, Citizen King, was made French Minister at the Court of Madrid.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

After the revolution of 1848, which overthrew the King of the French, he returned to Paris, and was sent by the new republican Government to represent it at Rome, then governed by Mazzinio. His first conception of the idea of the Suez Canal came with a visit to the Egyptian Khedive in 1854.

When De Lesseps visited Alexandia in that year the Viceroy gave him a residence in that city and enlisted him as a companion in his journey across the Libyan Desert. During the journey the project was conceived and placed before the Viceroy, who approved it and granted the first concession in that year.

A company was formed and subcription books were opened in Paris November 5, 1858. Despite the hostility to the project shown by England and leading engineers, the stock was all subscribed for before November 30.

Subsequent concessions were secured in 1856, 1863, 1864 and two others in 1869 and 1876. Actual work on the canal was not begun until 1859, and in 1869 it was opened to the world.

Its total length is a little over ninety-nine statute miles of navigation, of which sixty-six are actual canal, formed by cutting; fourteen miles made by dredging, and eight miles required no work, as the natural depth of the lake exceeded that of the canal. The amount of earth and sand excavated was 80,000,000 cubic yards. The navigable depth is twenty-five and one-half feet and the width at the bottom seventy-two feet. The total cost of the construction was $100,000,000, much of it due to early British obstruction.

In 1870 the Canal Company found itself in difficulties, and the Khedive advocated placing England in control of the waterway. In 1874 negotiations between Lord Derby an France resulted in the transfer to England of 177,642 shares in the canal for $30,000,000.

For his share in this great undertaking De Lesseps was decorated by nearly every Government of Europe. His own interest in the Suez Canal constitutes the fortune that De Lesseps leaves. It was late in the seventies that De Lesseps conceived the idea of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Lieutenant Lucien Bonaparte Nyse went to Bogata and obtained a concession for a canal across the Isthmus.

This concession was purchased by the Canal Company in Paris. It was 1881 before subscriptions for stock were taken, however, and once opened the "woollen stockings" of France poured forth their hoards in a golden shower. The history of the canal and the waning faith of the French people in their god, "Le Grand Francais," is a matter of recent history.

After $260,000,000 had been beguiled from the "Woolen Stockings" and expended in bribery and extravagance of the wildest sort, the Panama Canal Company in December, 1888, was declared bankrupt. The subsequent investigation and revelations astounded the world, and nearly overthrew the French Republic. They were followed by prosecutions of nearly every person of prominence connected with the formation of the Panama Canal Company, including De Lesseps and his son Charles.

That the old Count had himself been cognizant of the corrupt use of money in connection with the affairs of the Canal Company was not absolutely proven, but he was so seriously involved that, with the other defendants, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $600.

Before the beginning of the trials, however, De Lesseps's health had given way and he was confined to his house. All newspapers were kept from him and he never knew the facts of his conviction and sentence. His sentence was never carried out and he has remained since his trial a broken old man oblivious to everything but his past.

At the age of sixty years he married Mlle. de Bragard, who was but nineteen years old. The alliance was remarkably prolific of children. There have been eleven in all. The last was a daughter, born in 1885. De Lesseps visited this country twice; the first time in 1880, when he went to Panama to inspect the Isthmus, and again with Bartholdi, in 1886, when the Statue of Liberty was set up on Bedloe's Island.

LATER NEWS.

MYRON SHERMAN, his wife and grandson were struck by a train between Ashville and Lakewood, N. Y. The child was instantly killed, Mrs. Sherman fatally mangled and her husband received severe internal injuries. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed.

SIX young boys, ranging from eight to twelve years of age, ventured on the ice in the dam of the Lackawaxen River at White Mills, Penn. Two of them, Willie Rodine and Joseph Hill, were drowned.

BURGLARS blew open the vault of the First National Bank at Marceline, Ill., and secured $6000.

MISS EVANGELINE DROEGE, of Carthage, Ky., drowned herself shortly after having been given $50,000 by her father.

THE Chinese exclusion treaty was ratified in Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has intimated his willingness to allow an American representative to accompany the proposed Armenian commission in an independent capacity.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL BROWNE, of the United States Navy, died in Washington.

THE French have begun hostilities in Madagascar.

CALIFORNIA Republicans have begun a contest to prevent Governor-elect Budd from taking office.

ADRY HAYWARD confessed at Minneapolis, Minn., that his brother instigated the murder of Catharine Ging and that Engineer Blixt fired the fatal shot. All mystery surrounding the murder of Janitor Barnes, in Chicago, was dispelled by the confession of Annie Mahoney.

HENRY STOKES, aged seventy, of Pittsburg, Penn., committed suicide on his wife's grave.

THE three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's Reformation warrior and King, was commemorated in New York City and elsewhere in the Lutheran churches.

MR. OUTHWAITE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported to the House the Military Academy Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. It carries an appropriation of $457,676.

THE President's complete restoration to his usual good health was demonstrated when, in spite of the inclement weather, he drove in from his country home to attend to public affairs at the White House. He also resumed his public noonday receptions in the East Room.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S flying machine was tested near Washington. It flew a short distance.

THE Chinese Government will immediately appoint an Embassy to proceed to Japan to treat for peace.

NEW CHINESE TREATY.

President Cleveland Issues His Proclamation Announcing Ratification.

Ratifications of the new treaty between the United States and China were exchanged at the State Department after office hours by Secretary Gresham and Minister Yang Yu. The President then signed the proclamation announcing the ratification of and the taking effect of the new Chinese immigration treaty. The proclamation is precisely similar to those usually issued in such cases and is confined to a recital of the text of the treaty, with notice to the public of its ratification.

The convention was negotiated on March 17, and agreed to by the Senate on August 13. It will remain in force ten years and unless six months before that time notice of its final termination shall be given by either party, it continues for a similar period. The convention is designed to provide reciprocally for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each country within the jurisdiction of the other.

Article 1 stipulates that, except under conditions subsequently specified, the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2 excepts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the value of $1000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled, before leaving the United States, to deposit with the Collector of Customs before he departs, a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be false.

Article 3 continues the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects who are officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4, it is agreed that Chinese of the laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily, in the United States, shall have all the protection to their persons and their property that is given to citizens of the most favored nations, except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese Registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this Government to report to the Government of China the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

THE people of Logan County, West Virginia, have voted for a division of the county, the new portion to be named Kenna, after the late United States Senator.

THE first rain in four months fell in Arkansas a few days ago, putting out the forest fires which had done great damage.

OWING to the hard times receipts from stamped envelopes and postal cards fell off over $2,000,000 during 1894.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

2D DAY.—Only routine business was transacted.——Several bills were introduced by Mr. Peffer and referred. Among them was one "To provide a proper disposition of the remains of deceased members of the Senate and House of Representatives who die at the Capital during the sessions of Congress." Another was to repeal that part of the Resumption act provides for the sale of bonds. And a third was to provide for the Government control of freight railroads. ——Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report an amendment to the Urgency Deficiency bill appropriating a sufficient amount to pay the sugar bounty on the sugar crop of 1894, under the terms of the act of 1890. It was laid over.——Secretary Carlisle's report containing his plan for the reform of the currency was then submitted.

3D DAY.—A resolution calling for information as to the torture of two alleged Japanese spies in Shanghai was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.——The discussion of a closure resolution was begun.——Mr. Hoar introduced a bill granting a pension of $100 per month to the widow of the late General N. P. Banks.——A large batch of nominations was received from the President.

4TH DAY.—Mr. Vest made an effort to get up his cloture resolution for action, but was cut off by a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.—— Mr. Turpie occupied about an hour in the presentation of an argument in favor of making Senators elective by the people of each State instead of the Legislatures.——Four bills were passed: To exempt from the payment of duties articles of foreign exhibitors at the Portland (Oregon) Universal Exposition; extending the time for the commencement and completion of a bridge across the Mississippi River above New Orleans; to reimburse the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., for injuries done by United States troops during the war ($17,484), and appropriating $20,000 for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park on the two battlefields, on September 19 and 20, 1895.——The new treaty with Japan negotiated by Secretary of State Gresham was sent to the Senate by the President.

In the House.

2D DAY.—There were only 100 members present.——Mr. Baker asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the Board of Engineers on the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, passed last session, and information as to what action, if any, had been taken thereon. Referred.—— The bill for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, appropriating $20,000, was passed.——After the adoption of an amendment reducing the appropriation of $150,000 to $75,000 for a military park on the battlefield of Shiloh, the bill was passed.——The annual report of Secretary Carlisle was received.——Other business was of a routine nature.

3D DAY.—The Printing bill was passed.—— Mr. Hooker introduced a joint resolution repealing Section 3 of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds described in the act of July 14, 1875.

4TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp announced a number of committee removals and assignments, made necessary by the changes that have occurred in the membership of the House.——The Pension and Fortifications Appropriation bills were reported to the House.——Mr. Draper offered a bill which makes it unlawful for any common carrier to haul any car not equipped with automatic couplings, or any passenger coach that is not fitted with such couplings or any locomotive which has not driving wheel brakes.——The debate on the bill to so amend the Inter-State Commerce law as to permit of pooling by the railroads was resumed and occupied the attention of the House until adjournment.

5TH DAY.—The greater portion of the session was devoted to a continuation of the discussion on the bill to so amend the Inter-State Commerce act as to permit railway companies to pool their earnings.——A resolution offered by Mr. Wilson was passed distributing the President's message among the several appropriate committees. On this resolution the House was briefly addressed by ex-Speaker Grow, who presented his views in regard to amendments to the National Bank act.——A resolution offered by Mr. Springer was agreed to, giving the Committee on Banking and Currency permission to sit during the sessions of the House.

6TH DAY.—Champ Clark spoke in opposition to the bill providing a retired list for the revenue cutter service.——Under the special order the House took up the bill to so amend the Inter-State Commerce law to permit railroad companies to pool their earnings. Mr. Geary, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Grow and Mr. Mahon advocating the bill.—— Mr. Blair gave notice of an intention to offer at the proper time an amendment proposing that all contracts entered into should be subject to be changed, rescinded or terminated by Congress.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IT is estimated that English shops can turn out 6400 locomotives a year.

THE oldest man in the London postoffice has been in the service forty-five years.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) motormen receive the same wages as the street car drivers of old.

THE National organization of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, it is said, is likely to be disrupted.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will remove its headquarters from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill.

THE Belgian Government proposes to introduce legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes.

FELIX ADLER thinks that New York City should buy up some land and build tenement houses on it, to be let to laboring people at a low rental.

WORK at the sugar refineries which were recently shut down in the Eastern District of Brooklyn was resumed. Fourteen hundred men were set to work.

OFFICIAL statistics show that the total number of blast furnaces blowing in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 274 out of a total of 719.

THE Park Board has appropriated $50,000 for immediate work on Como Park, St. Paul, Minn. The object is to give immediate work to the unemployed of the city.

THE Southern Pacific began a wholesale reduction of salaries. The cut will be felt in every department by practically every employe, from the highest to the lowest.

THE fishing industry employs a considerable portion of the population of Japan. Returns just published give the total value of the "take" as $20,000,000. Fresh water fish represented the value of $1,000,000.

C. H. NEWTON, agent of the Wabash Road at Fort Wayne, has been elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Indiana. He has done much to increase the work of the association among railroad men.

TRAMPS MURDERED.

Two Men Jumped on a Car and Killed Three Men.

In a fight between a party of tramps in a box car on a Baltimore and Ohio train three men were killed. The murder was discovered when the train reached Fostoria, Ohio, and a dying tramp told the story of the shooting. He said that two men boarded the train at Deshler, and leaped from the train before it reached Fostoria, and escaped. They shot the tramps in the car.

The men killed in the fight were: Henry Harris, Auburn, Ind., leaves widow and two children; Henry Reesh, Auburn, unmarried; Arthur E. Brown, Auburn, unmarried.

The men were in search of work, and the murderers were supposed to be roughs driven out of Garrett.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The Immense Yield in the United States During 1894.

The United States Treasury Department has received returns in regard to the production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1894 which warrants the statement that the output will approximate $43,000,000. The States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho and California will show an increase amounting in the aggregate to $7,000,000. Of the total production of the year it is estimated that California will contribute $13,750,000; Colorado, $11,275,000; Montana, $4,575,000, and Idaho, $2,225,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

49	MILK AND CREAM.		
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,521,344
Condensed milk, gals			12,280
Cream, gals			38,297
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	25
Western, extras	—	@	26
Western, firsts	22	@	24
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	21
State—Extra	22½	@	23
Firsts	19	@	21
Thirds to seconds	13	@	18
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	14	@	20
Seconds	—	@	—
Western Dairy	11	@	16
Factory, June, firkins	12	@	14½
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	7½
Full skims	2½	@	3
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	26
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	28
Western—Prime to choice	25	@	25½
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, 1894, choice	1 70	@	1 72
Pea, 1894, choice	1 70	@	1 72
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 90
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Lemons	1 00	@	3 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	12 50
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 65	@	3 10
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Baldwin	1 75	@	2 00
Common qualities	1 00	@	1 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	12	@	13
Concord	12	@	14
	HOPS.		
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	11	@	12
Good to prime	9	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	35	@	55
Oat	—	@	30
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	80	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	4	@	10
Chickens, Phila, broilers	8	@	13
Western	5	@	7
Jersey, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Long Island	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Green peas	1 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
Spinach	2 00	@	2 50
Carrots	75	@	1 00
Parsnips	75	@	1 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 15	@	3 25
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 85
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	60¼
December	—	@	59¼
Corn—No. 2	57	@	57¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	39
Track White	37	@	42
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	6¼	@	10
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	5½	@	6
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 25	@	4 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 00
Dressed	5½	@	7

Breaking in a New Butler.

"Now remember," said a charming woman to her new butler, who had but a faint conception of a business for which he demanded the highest wages, "remember, in announcing meals you are to say 'Breakfast is ready,' 'Luncheon is ready,' 'Dinner is served.'" "All right, mum," replied the proud butler. Not long after this charming woman ventured to experiment on a dinner to a few intimate friends. Fancy the expression of her countenance when, on appearing at the drawing-room door to announce dinner, this literal butler exclaimed in claion tones: "Breakfast is ready, luncheon is ready, dinner is served!" This is a true story of the Capital.—Kate Field's Washington.

How It May Happen.

"Jominy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed suffering. "No," said the other, "It's neuralgia and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it and—married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

The robes worn by Louis XIV. on state occasions cost $19.000.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

"Poor Richard's Almanac" commanded a the last sale $18.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

A Bright Eye

is a sign of good health and if the stomach is not in the best of conditions the eyes will show it. Ripans Tabules will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Grip—Poison Ivy

A professional nurse, well known in Massachusetts, says: "After a severe cold, followed by the grip, I gave up sick and took to my bed. I employed physicians without relief and determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took one bottle and I was feeling much better. I continued with the second bottle and in the middle of May I started for my home, or rather summer residence, at Brewster, Cape Cod. While there I came in contact with poison ivy and my hands became very sore. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time it overcame my affliction and gave me renewed health, so that after the first of July I was able to do my work and now feel in the best of health." SARAH J. CHAPMAN, Brewster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

Try Them All,

Every Tom, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat.

THEN TRY

Heckers'

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 16.

Lesson Text: "The Twelve Sent Forth," Math. x., 5-16—Golden Text: Math. x., 7—Commentary.

5. "These twelve Jesus sent forth and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not." In a previous lesson we saw that after continuing all night in prayer to God He called twelve unto Him that they should be with Him and that He might send them forth to preach and to heal (Luke vi., 12; Mark iii., 13-15). This limitation of their mission, restraining them from gentiles and Samaritans is peculiar to Matthew's gospel and is understood only when we remember that this is the gospel of the kingdom, and that Jesus came primarily as the King of the Jews, the son of David, son of Abraham, to sit on David's throne and restore the kingdom to Israel that through them all nations might be blessed (Math. i., 1; ii., 2; Luke i., 32, 33; Acts iii., 19-21; Jer. iii., 17).

6. "But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." He Himself said in chapter xv., 24. "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel." The "showers of blessing" of which we sing and of which we read in Ezek. xxxiv., 26, will come to all nations after Israel has been gathered under one Shepherd (Ezek. xxxiv., 11-26), for He that scattered Israel will gather him and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock (Jer. xxxi., 10). The receiving of them as a nation by God, consequent upon their reception of Jesus as their Messiah, shall be to the world like life from the dead (Rom. xi., 15).

7. "And as ye go preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand." So preached John the Baptist and Jesus (chapters iii., 2; iv., 17). The key to the titles "kingdom of God" and "kingdom of heaven," the last of which is found only in the gospel of Matthew, is in Dan. ii., 44, where it is written that the God of heaven shall set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed. It will be a kingdom under the whole heavens (Dan. vii., 27) or on the whole earth, God, its author and finisher, and heaven its character—the kingdom for which we pray when we say, "Thy will be done on earth as in heaven."

8. "Heal the sick; cleanse the lepers; raise the dead; cast out devils. Freely ye have received; freely give." Supernatural or nothing, here are some features of the kingdom. After He announced the laws of the kingdom in chapters v. to vii., see the characteristics of it in chapters viii. and ix. Leprosy, disease, evil spirits, winds and waves and even death itself are all subject to Him.

9. "Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses." Take nothing for your journey (Mark vi., 8). Go without care; be anxious for nothing. He who fed Elijah by Cherith by means of the ravens was sending them, the same God who multiplied the widow's meal and oil; He who said that if we would make His kingdom and righteousness our first business the food and raiment would surely be added (Math. vi., 33).

10. "Nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves, for the workman is worthy of his meat." The R. V. says wallet instead of "scrip." The purse or girdle was for money, the scrip or wallet for food, but they were to make no provision for the way. Disentangled and free, not confiding in external equipments, they were to lean wholly on the Lord. The Spirit, through Paul, when repeating that the laborer is worthy of his reward, quotes also from Deut. xxv., 4, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn" (I Tim. v., 18).

11. "And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter inquire who in it is worthy, and there abide till ye go hence." The word "worthy" is found seven times in verses 10, 11, 13, 37, 38, and is the same word that is used of Christ as the Lamb that is worthy in Rev. iv., 11; v., 9, 12. They were not to seek help from any who were not the Lord's. Jesus had been through all Galilee preaching and healing (Math. iv., 23), and there would be some everywhere who had accepted Him and through Him had become worthy, for there is no real worthiness apart from Him.

12. "And when ye come into an house salute it." He said to the 70, "Into whatsoever house ye enter first say, Peace be to this house" (Luke x., 5). It was the angel's message, "On earth peace." It is often on His lips in His last days on earth (John xvi., 27; xvi., 33; xx., 19, 21, 26). He made peace, and we are to proclaim it (Col. i., 20; Acts x., 36). It is an old fashioned greeting (Gen. xliii., 23; Ex. iv., 18; Deut. xx., 10; Judg. vi., 23; I Sam. xxv., 6).

13. "And if the house be worthy let your peace come upon it, but if it be not worthy let your peace return unto you." We can proclaim forgiveness of sins and peace through the blood of Christ, but we cannot compel people to believe it or to accept Him. Our responsibility ends with the faithful proclamation. The word to Ezekiel was to proclaim the message of the Lord whether people would hear or forbear (Ezek. iii., 10, 11).

14. "And whosoever shall not receive you nor hear your words when ye depart out of that house or city shake off the dust of your feet." Mark and Luke add, "For a testimony against them." We find Paul and Barnabas doing this very thing at Antioch in Pisidia (Acts xiii., 51), and with Silas and Timothy something very like it at Corinth (Acts xviii., 5, 6). As people treat the messengers of God, so they treat God, who sends His messengers, and He will see to it. The word of Jesus to every messenger is: "Peace be unto you. As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you" (John xx., 21).

15. "Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for that city." For if the mighty works of Christ had been done in Sodom and other cities they had repented and remained to this day (Math. xi., 20-24). Notice that privilege increases responsibility, for to whom much is given of them much is required. Notice also that there is a time of judgment yet to come, and the time and the judge are all appointed (Acts xvii., 31). Believers, living nations and the ungodly dead shall all come to judgment each at the proper time.

16. "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves. Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves." The seventy received the same warning (Luke x., 3). In no place do we find that in this age all will receive the message, and in no place are we authorized to convert the world. In no place are we taught to break up the kingdoms of this world. All that is for the age to follow this one. Our commission is to preach the word, and endure hardness, and suffer and die with Him (II Tim. ii., 3, 11, 12; iv., 2).—Lesson Helper.

Cotton Strikes Bottom.

Cotton has not been so cheap at Liverpool as it is now for forty-six years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

In New York City, the Lexow Committee resumed its investigation of the Police Department. The investigation into the charges against District-Attorney John R. Fellows was also begun.

Richard Quinn and Samuel Rouse, two employes of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, were drowned in an accident near Port Henry, N. Y.

Suits have been begun in the Second District Court of New Jersey at Newark against 106 corporations to recover $200 fine from each for violating the law requiring them to file annually a list of all their officers and directors with the Secretary of State.

Schooner Clara E. Simpson was run down in Long Island Sound by the steamer Dorian and three of her crew, John Aikland, sailor; Hans Hontvet, of Portsmouth, N. H.; W. Williams, of East Boston, Mass., were drowned.

Highwaymen robbed a woman in one of Boston's fashionable streets, and one of them shot two men who pursued him.

The Treasury Department determined upon the reorganization of the Philadelphia (Penn.) Mint.

The National Women's Indian Association met at New Haven, Conn.

Andrew J. Campbell, Republican Congressman-elect from the Tenth District, New York City, who defeated General Daniel E. Sickles at the recent election, died at his home. Mr. Campbell was sixty-six years old, and was a native of Newark, N. J.

South and West.

The Kansas wheat crop is threatened with destruction by reason of drought.

The North Platte (Neb.) National Bank is in charge of the National Bank Examiner. It has a capital of $75,000.

The Omaha (Neb.) Exposition Hall, covering three-quarters of a block, was destroyed by fire, with a Baptist church adjoining.

In an attempt to escape from the convict camp at Wells, Texas, Convicts Brandon and Freese fatally shot Guard Foster, who killed Brandon and fatally shot Freese. Freeze afterward fired a pistol ball into his own heart.

John Gary Evans (Tillmanite) was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina at Charleston. He declared that the Dispensary law must be enforced, and recommended special courts to try that class of offenders who are now victims of lynch law.

Ex-Governor Oden Bowie died at his home, Fairview, Bowie, Md. He was born at Fairview on November 10, 1826.

Harry Goodloe, a student of Central University, died at Richmond, Ky., of injuries received while playing football. He was a son of State Senator John D. Goodloe.

The jury in the case of Numa Dudoussat, a member of the New Orleans (La.) City Council, charged with bribery, returned a verdict of guilty.

Mrs. Louis Alberti, the insane wife of a butcher in Galveston, Texas, poisoned her five children, four of them dying.

The official vote of every county in the State of Tennessee, certified to by county officers, shows that Evans is elected Governor by a plurality of 841, the vote standing: Evans (Rep.), 105,167; Turney (Dem.), 104,326.

Three robbers held up a train within eight miles of Fort Worth, Texas, and were said to have got away with plunder amounting to $140,000.

Stewart Cravens, aged twenty-four, a student at the Culver Military Academy, Maxinkukee, Ind., died from an injury received in a game of football played three weeks before between the cadets of the academy and the Indianapolis High School team.

Washington.

Secretary Lamont's commission to report the longest practical span for a bridge such as is contemplated for the North River, at New York City, has reported 3200 feet.

The death of Stanislaus Gautier, United States Consul at Cape Hayti, is reported at the State Department.

The clerks of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees have prepared a joint statement showing the estimates for appropriations by bills for 1896, which show an increase of $1,035,696 over the estimates for 1895, and of $17,500,762 over the actual appropriations for 1895. The principal increase is in the Sundry Civil bill.

A caucus of Democratic Senators failed at Washington to decide upon a legislative policy.

The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was made public.

The President nominated E. H. Strobel, of New York, now Minister to Ecuador, to be Minister to Chile.

Representative Geissenhainer, of New Jersey, succeeded Amos J. Cummings, of New York, in the Chairmanship of the House Naval Committee.

The report of the Secretary of State, mentioned in the President's message, upon the German protest against the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, was transmitted to Congress.

The President nominated Francis H. Woods for Postmaster of Albany, N. Y.

The House Appropriations Committee agreed on the Fortifications bill for the next fiscal year. It carries an appropriation of $1,879,057, being $5,478,646 below the estimates on which it is based, and $547,946 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The Pension Appropriation bill, as reported to the House carries an appropriation of $141,581,570, being $200,000 less than the estimates and $10,200,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Secretary Herbert notified the Cramps of the preliminary acceptance of the cruiser Minneapolis, and directed them to deliver her at once to the Government.

Foreign.

The United States cruiser Baltimore started from Nagasaki to send marines for the protection of Minister Denby at Pekin Japan, it is said, will increase her demands upon China according to the time hostilities are prolonged.

The Italian Parliament opened; King Humbert's speech from the throne was somewhat coldly received.

Five men were killed and a score of people injured by an explosion of dynamite in Hull, Qubec, Canada.

James Canham Read, the convicted murderer of Miss Florence Dennis, was hanged at Chelmsford, England.

Emperor William made a speech in Berlin at the opening of the Reichstag and another at the dedication of the magnificent new palace of the German Imperial Parliament.

The Occidental Bank, of Salvador, has been robbed of $100,000, and two of its employes have been arrested.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Got this Letter day before yesterday.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.

Your Discovery has done so much for me I am only too glad to tell everybody about my case.

When I began taking it, one year ago last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. I was constipated, so much so as to always use injections, and I had a constant PAIN in my STOMACH and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff, and I could not sit down on a stool or get down to fix anything on the floor. But now I can sit, or get down on my knees, or do anything in my garden. I feel like a new person. You must know I was discouraged, as I have lost two sisters and an older brother with STOMACH TROUBLE. But I truly believe if they had known of your remedies they would be well, as I am. You can fix up my letter to suit yourself, only do publish it, that women may know what the Discovery has done for me. Yours truly,

Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.

Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of **RADWAY'S PILLS** will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price **25 cts.** per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,

NEW YORK.

PHYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT for Fat and Attendant Ills. Our Leaflet on this subject is sent Free and is well worth reading; treatment inexpensive and only safe one known. Address Boericke & Tafel, Pharmacists, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. **Business Established in 1835.**

A Wonderful Dog.

Speaking of funny things, says the Chicago Times, did you ever hear of a wonderful dog that is owned by John A. Durr, who lives at Vanarsdall, a little settlement down in Mercer County, Kentucky? This dog beats Dick Bruce's and Tom Quinlin's dogs all hollow. He is worth his weight in gold. He worms tobacco. He begins at the end of the row and goes down the line at a lively gait, and no worm is left to tell the tale of the desolation wrought. The dog learned this trick by following Durr's little boys. When the boys would start down the row the dog would follow along.

After watching the youngsters for several days the dog caught on to the work himself and took a great liking to it. One day Durr went to his tobacco patch and found his boys playing in the shade, which was not a strange thing for boys to do. "Why ain't you worming tobacco?" he yelled. "Ned's doing it," they yelled back. Durr went to the patch and found the big pointer dog busily engaged in worming the plants, and he was doing it faster than both the boys could have done. Durr was tickled. After his own patch had been wormed he hired the dog out to his neighbors at $1 a day.

A Big Bear.

The largest bear killed in Cambria County for many years was taken to Altoona by James Campbell, of Dean Township, this county. It is of the genuine black mountain variety, and tipped the scales at 350 pounds. Campbell took it to the Farmers' Hotel, where it is on exhibition. It was a magnificent specimen, and attracted a great deal of attention. Old bear hunters say they have seldom seen such an animal. The most remarkable features in connection with it is that it met its death at the hands of Mr. Campbell's son, a lad only fourteen years of age. Bear is reported to be plentiful in that section.—Patton (Penn.) Courier.

Railway Up the Jungfrau.

The Jungfrau railway is decided on in Switzerland. At its highest extremity it will be a tunnel rising in spirals in the interior of the mountain. It will end in a little rocky plateau on the Western slope of the summit, the last ascent being finished by a lift. The narrow ridge at the top of the mountain is to be leveled by blasting. —San Francisco Chronicle.

American societies employ 1619 missionaries.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her *strength*. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for *twenty years* for Rickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can *cure yourself* with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Shall We Use a Little Wine?

Written for the ITEM.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake," (I Tim. 5 : 23.) is the quotation used by a wine merchant in his advertisement. The verse preceding this one in the same chapter of the same man's writing reads: "Neither be partaker of other men's sins: keep thyself pure." Paul's advice to Timothy, and to other men, with Paul's meaning cannot be excelled. Take it at its merit and you have all of earth you care for and heaven with you while upon it. Does the wine seller who quotes you these words of Paul's convey to your mind the same meaning that Paul gives? Paul did not buy and sell wine; hence a different meaning. Go to the shop of the man who quotes from Paul and take "a little wine" as he directs. Take his counsel in matters of business and home life. Tell him of your promising son and ask him how you should counsel your son. Beg him to tell you the course he would have your beautiful daughters persue. Receive his admonition as to the highest aims of life and best methods of reaching them and tell us if they please you. Is his advice for your profit or for his purse? Compare it with Paul's on the same subjects.

HOW MUCH IS "A LITTLE WINE?"

The United States is not a wine producing country, yet in it there was produced in 1891, 23,724,000 gallons. The same year she imported 3,860,503 gallons, and 348,666 dozen bottles from other countries.

Wine is not the leading beverage in America. In fact it is never mentioned till the 3d or 4th on the list of drinks. During 1891 the amount of imported liquors of all kinds was 10,851,510 gallons. Our distilled liquors for this year were 117,186,144 gallons. Our beer production was 1,164,305,914 gallons. To this add our wine production and we have a total of 1,316,067,568 gallons of liquor in one year, not counting any malt liquors except beer, produced in the United States. This is equal to 4,177,993 barrels. To every man, woman and child, who was counted in the census of 1890, there would be, if equally distributed, a little more than 21 gallons of drink for the year '91. Readers of the ITEM, did you get your share? If not, who did, and what do you have to say about it?

The wine product of the world in 1891 was 3,473,581,584 gallons. Of beer, 5,037,872,222 gallons, or 110,272,431 barrels of wine and 139,940,895 barrels of beer, (36 gallons to a barrel) or on an average of not quite 3 gallons of wine and 4 gallons of beer to each of the one and one-half billion persons in the world.

If we allow 3 feet of space for a barrel stood on end and place one barrel closely against the other, we shall have a line of barrels, filled with beer, 79,512 miles long, and a similar line of barrels, filled with wine, 62,655 miles long. Enough beer to encircle the globe three times via the poles and more than twice enough wine to follow the line of the equator around the earth. Or this one year's production of wine and beer would reach from eastern Maine to southern Georgia, via the western boundaries of the thirteen original colonies, making a wall of barrels, if placed on top of one another, 8 barrels high. Or set one upon another and go around Pennsylvania and when done we will have a line 149 barrels high, with enough barrels left over to build a defense around Harrisburg so thick that no common ball could penetrate, nor fire consume it, and so high that no shell could be dropped into its capitol.

All the above statements are verified by statistics and all refer to the one year, 1891. Three years have elapsed since the time of these statistics, and each respective production of beverages has increased. Were we to store all this production we would find it a serious problem to acquire sufficient space to place it, but we do not store it in barrels. Instead, we have human receptacles of various shapes and sizes. By the respectable (?) mother, the church-going father, the society belle, the business man, the students of college, the boys and girls of our fair land, is rum consumed. In forms, we find every variety from the slender maiden in her virgin teens to the beertank-of-a-man, who wearily waddles about the corner on which his favorite drinking place is located.

The scene is unsightly but true. We see it every day. It is one of the first scenes to which infant eyes are open to and which is constantly repeated before them. "How long, O Lord, how long will this be so!" F. W. R.

A Ship Pierced by a Swordfish.

A curious account of the injury sustained by a vessel from the thrust of a swordfish has recently been reported by the captain of the Norwegian bark Lorenzo. The sword or projecting bone of the fish passed through the metal sheathing of the hull, through 6 inches of planking and 3 inches of inside ceiling. The sword was found firmly wedged into the hole it had made, and when extracted with some difficulty, it was found to be 20 inches in length and of an oval shape. The larger end measured 5 inches in diameter and the sharp point 2½ inches in circumference. The water made a passage for itself at the side of the sword, and it was found necessary to work the pumps at intervals of six hours to keep the vessel afloat. —*Scientific American.*

"Life brings untold possibilities of good to each of us, but what we need is faith in these, especially when we are immersed in the petty details, the drudgeries, the coarser passion and trials which daily come to us. We need this faith in a divine calling and in the promise of God, when the world and the flesh and the devil appeal to our sloth or to our self-indulgence, and we are tempted to take the low standard of the world, and to be as they say, 'no better than others.' It is then we need faith in Christ, and, at whatever cost, to surrender ourselves to the vision which He vouchsafes of what is right and true and good. It may be hard just then to obey, to take this particular cross, to lay aside the indulgence that fascinates, and to turn at once from the tempter to the Savior, but in doing so lies the way of faith and victory."—*Sunday Magazine.*

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with neumonia succeeding all grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons', Mapeton and Mill Creek.

If All the Planets Were Gold.

A celebrated English authority, in a well known worken titled "Observations on Reversionary Payments," makes the following wonderful calculations: It is well known to what prodigious sums money at compound interest will increase. A penny so improved from the time of our Saviour—that is to say, put out at 5 per cent compound interest—would by this time have increased to more money than could be contained in 150,000,000 of globes equal to the earth in magnitude, and all solid gold.

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